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# Latin America Report

No. 2297

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1 May 1981

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## ENERGY PLANS FOR 'LLANOS' AREAS DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Mar 81 Sec B p 2

[Text] The Energy Enterprise in the capital of the republic is studying plans for the construction of hydroelectric plants that would give Bogota nearly 7 million kilowatts, on the basis of a survey of the Alto Ariari, Duda-Guayabero and Alto Guaviare regions made by the manager, Roberto Caceres Bolanos.

The enterprise assigned the analysis of the various energy possibilities of the Llano area to six consortiums of engineers, which have already made feasibility studies of two projects for 3.4 million kilowatts, and survey studies for another 3.6 million.

The feasibility studies were made in the Negro-Guayabero area by Gomez Cajiao-Integral, and in the Upia area by Ingetec.

In Alto Ariari, the surveys were made by Tecnoconsulta-Technical Studies; in Duda-Guayabero, by the CRA-IEH consortium; in Alto Guaviare, by CEI; and in Guaviare, by the CRA, CH, IEH and CC consortium.

Caceres Bolanos visited the aforementioned regions together with the technical assistant manager, Alberto Facchini Ferro, and the planning director and other specialized engineers.

The enterprise submitted the following account of the results of the visit:

Alto Ariari Basin, with seven projects surveyed, for a total of 700,000 KW. Duda-Guayabero Basin, with four projects and an installed potential of 1.1 million KW.

Alto Guaviare Basin, in which a single major project was decided on, with 555,000 KW.

Guaviare Basin, also with a single major project, for 2 million KW.

Preeminent in this group of projects are the three located on the Guayabero-Guaviare River, which would use the river's volume of flow by means of medium height dams and powerplants integrated into them, as is common in hydroelectric plants that use large volumes of flow.

The first of these projects, called La Macarena, is included in the Duda-Buayabero Basin, and is located in the area known as Rapids I, on the Guayabero River, in

the extreme southern part of the La Macarena mountain area, which was reached by barge from the town of the same name.

The project has been devised with an 85-meter high dam, which forms a reservoir capable of regulating the volume of flow of 800 cubic meters per second; and this would make it possible to install 600,000 KW in its powerplant.

In the Alto Guaviare Basin, the second major project was surveyed, located on the narrows on the Guayabero River, before its confluence with the Ariari River, and called Rapids II. The visit to the area was made in a barge, starting from the nearby town of San Jose del Guaviare, the capital of the recently created Special Commissariat of Guaviare.

The project known as Project Yaikiran, through the use of a 60-meter high dam, would form a reservoir to regulate the 1,050 cubic meters per second from the river. The powerplant integrated into the body of the dam would have an installed capacity of 555,000 KW.

In order to reach the third project, the largest of all of them, and included in the Guaviare Basin, one has to fly to the Iteviare runway in the Commissariat of Vichada, and traverse the river in barges as far as the small settlement of Mapiripana. The latter is located at the exit of the narrows known as Rapids III, where the dam would be located.

Called Project Mapiripana, it has been devised with a 92-meter high dam, located at the Corocoro site, which would form the reservoir to regulate the volume of flow of 2,590 cubic meters per second. The powerplant, forming part of the body of the dam, would have an installed capacity of 2 million KW.

The other projects surveyed are included in the Duda-Guayabero and Alto Ariari Basins, and are high fall projects, with the exception of Project Piramides.

On the Duda River, studies were made of the Duda and Ucrania projects, using a total fall of 800 meters. Both are on the water's edge, and were flown over. They have conduits of 15 and 19 kilometers and installed powers of 130,000 and 260,000 KW, respectively.

On the Balsillas River, a water-edge project was situated which would have an installed capacity of 12,000 KW.

The basin of the Ariari River and its tributary, the Guejar River, were visited, by flying over the upper portion, which is very difficult to reach by land. As for the Guejar River, it was observed from the air, and a visit was later made to the sites, which were reached by the road from San Luis de Arama to Mesetas.

On the Ariari River, through the siting of two water-edge projects, known as Alsacia and Palomas, which have a total fall of 1,500 meters, it is possible to install 116,000 and 87,000 KW, respectively. The powerplant of the Palomas project would be situated about 10 kilometers from the town of San Luis de Cubarral.

As for the Guape River, it offers three successive water-edge projects, between the 2,600 and 900 elevations. These projects are called Las Dantas, Nevado and El

Suplicio and, through the use of approximately 25 kilometers of tunnels, would have installed powers of 59,000, 90,000 and 83,000 KW, respectively.

Project Piramides would use the volume of flow from the Guejar River, through a dam 173 meters high, situated about 19 kilometers downstream of the town of Mesetas. The reservoir that was formed would regulate the volume of flow from the river and those carried by the Guape River, through a water transfer tunnel 9 kilometers long. The powerhouse on the banks of the Guape River itself, at the end of a 7-kilometer tunnel, would have an installed capacity of 170,000 KW.

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CSO: 3010



## ECOPETROL BALANCE PLANT DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Mar 81 Sec D p 7

[Text] One of the main objectives of the ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] balance plant is to save the country foreign exchange by converting a product of relatively low value (fuel oil) into others with higher prices, such as gasoline and propane gas. In this way, the imports of crude and gasoline are being reduced to provide for the country's energy shortage in these categories.

The first year of operation for the new balance refinery was 1980, and during that year there was a complete demonstration of its capacity to produce motor gasoline and liquid propane gas, the production of which can fully meet the demand for liquid propane gas in the central part of the country.

## Origins

The balance plant program originated as a result of the need to maximize production of motor gasoline at the ECOPETROL industrial complex in Barrancabermeja, in order to supply the country; adding to it a series of new processing units which, using systems with modern technology, convert the residue from the primary distillation (asphalts) into gasoline and other white products required by the national economy.

The aforementioned plant was designed to obtain the following products: motor gasoline, 17,700 barrels per day; domestic gas, 6,000 barrels per day; ethane-ethylene, 7,000 pounds per hour; fuel oil, 22,000 barrels per day; sulfur, 50 tons per day.

The plant is the largest of its kind built in South America, covering an area of approximately 43 hectares. Its main objective is to increase the motor gasoline production of the Barrancabermeja industrial complex using the residue from the distillation of the vacuum units, in which asphalt and fuel oil are deposited.

## Balance Refinery

The balance refinery also allows for the optimal processing of heavy crude, especially the "Dina" and "Tello" crude in the department of Huila, and the future production of "Cocorna" crude in Antioquia.

The importance of this project can be summarized by stating that, in addition to the many indirect benefits, such as the generation of employment, the fostering of the petrochemical industry as a result of the production of raw material, and others,

the principal benefit is accrued by the country, through the savings in foreign exchange for crude imports.

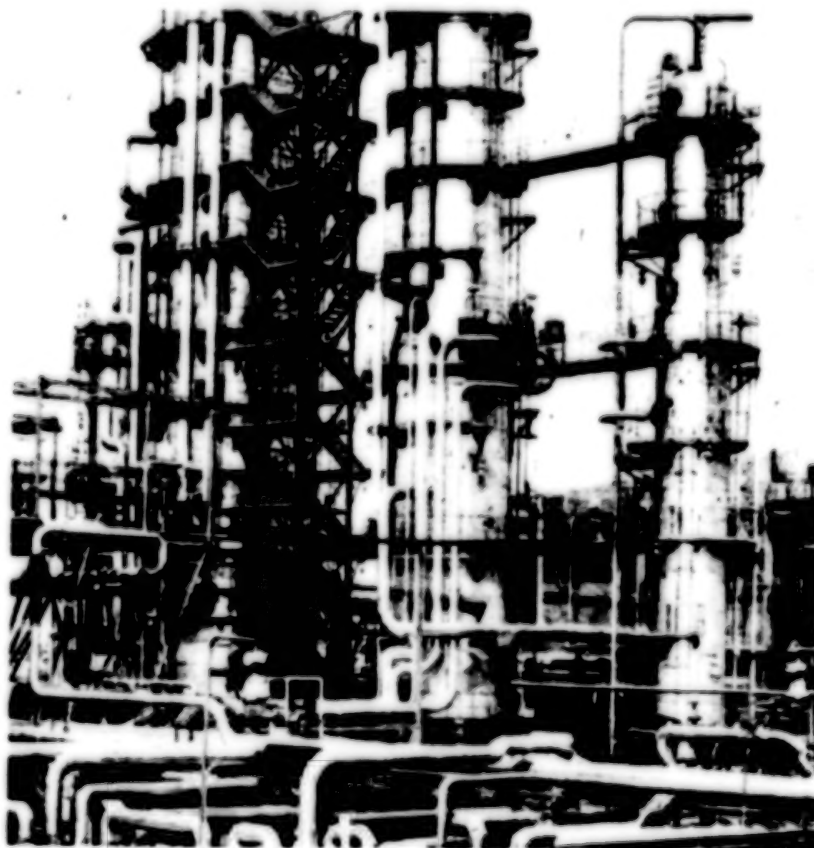
#### Imports

It should be added that, at the present time, ECOPETROL is importing 20,000 barrels of crude per day from Venezuela, at the official prices set by Venezuelan Petroleum, through a government-to-government agreement, to partially cover the existing deficit between the country's domestic production and its refining capacity.

This crude is shipped from the loading ports on Lake Maracaibo to the ports of Santa Marta or Cartagena, on tankers chartered directly by ECOPETROL.

#### Exports

Owing to the current incentive offered by benzene prices on the international petrochemical market, ECOPETROL expects to increase these exports, and receipts of approximately \$4 million have been estimated for 1981. In this connection, and if the same upward trend in prices continues, it is estimated that ECOPETROL might participate in the international market for mixed xylenes; something which could represent annual sales in excess of \$8 million.



The ECOPETROL balance plant consists basically of three areas: the processing area, the industrial services area and the external elements and auxiliary services area.

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## ECOPETROL CALLED A 'LITTLE-KNOWN EXPORTER'

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Mar 81 Sec B p 5

[Text] The Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL) is a little-known exporter of subrefined products, such as fuel oil and benzene, at a rate of up to \$300 million per year.

According to the president of the enterprise, Fernando Isaza, these exports are made after Colombian needs have been met.

Isaza made the disclosure on the RCN program "Face to Face," on which he denied that ECOPETROL is a burden to the state, and declared that, during the past few years, it has become the second-ranking exporter after the coffee sector.

He explained that the exports made by the company do not compensate for the large investments demanded by as lengthy and expensive an activity as the search for petroleum.

He said that the exports of these byproducts would increase after 1980, because the enterprise is now in a position to make its first shipments of another subrefined product, namely, low density polyethylene.

Jose Fernando Isaza also claimed that, owing to its serious social and economic repercussions, Colombia must definitively give up the idea of undertaking the production of vegetal alcohols.

In analyzing the plan, he said that the country must decide whether to use a hectare of land to "feed" a Renault-4 car, or use it to feed seven families.

He remarked that it would not be until the end of 1981, or the next year, that the country would know whether or not it can achieve self-sufficiency in the production of crude; while at the same time disclosing that drilling is under way that is promising from a commercial standpoint.

Isaza also precluded the construction of a refinery anywhere in the eastern plains, for processing the light or heavy crude that has been discovered in that region.

As for gas production, he denied that this product is being burned at the Barranca-bermeja facilities for lack of a market. He added: "Rather than waste it, it is

being used to supply energy required by the entire complex, which is far more economical than the use of fuel oil or crude."

He said that the companies involved in drilling wells, through a partnership contract, are bound to a certain number of these jobs based on area, which has intensified the national search for hydrocarbons, without leaving a single site unexplored.

Isaza said that the fuel shortage has increased at present, as a result of the acts of sabotage which are occurring in various installations of the enterprise.

He estimated the decline in production at 3,500 barrels per day which, in pesos, represents losses of about 5 million pesos.

He commented that, unlike the shortage in fuels, a slight surplus has been achieved in gas production. However, he recommended that its domestic or industrial use not be encouraged.

Isaza confirmed the discovery of a gas well on the urban perimeter of Cucuta, and estimated its production at between 4 and 10 million cubic feet per day; however, he said that it could be used more feasibly as fuel for the thermoelectric plant located there.

He said, by way of comparison: "The gas deposits in La Guajira have a production that fluctuates between 500 and 600 million cubic feet per day."

He also confirmed that, during the next few days, an equitable and just agreement will be reached with the workers, in connection with a statement of petitions.

He estimated the economic requirements of the employees at 5.5 billion pesos per year, and gave notice that, in the event that they are agreed to, that amount might be partially reflected in another hike in fuel prices.

Isaza concluded: "I trust that this will not happen," remarking that ECOPETROL has offered a 25.5 percent increase, which is translated into 32 percent owing to the effects of the statement of petitions on bonuses and subsidies.

He explained that, with the increase, the minimum wage of an ECOPETROL worker would be 17,559 pesos, which could increase to 49,517 pesos as a result of readjustments in the legal and extralegal bonuses, and those for vacations and seniority, subsidies for transportation, rent and food, and aid for pre-school, elementary and higher education, as well as complete medical services.

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CSO: 3010

## VENEZUELA AGAINST ANDEAN PACT TARIFF CHANGES

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Mar 81 Sec 1 p 17

[Text] Representatives of the Cartagena Agreement Junta met recently at the head office of the ICE [Foreign Trade Institute] to exchange views on the new iron and steel program draft 126, which modifies previous draft 66.

Junta specialists also submitted the adjustments they consider it advisable to make in the petrochemicals program (Decision 91).

The report released by the ICE adds that the visit of the Junta officials was preceded by coordination meetings in Caracas between the public and private sectors, to define Venezuela's position with respect to these matters.

The proposed adjustments submitted for introduction into the petrochemicals program (Decision 91) included some changes in effective dates for application of the Joint Trade Tariff, the lesser developed countries and polyols (petrochemical products), which are of major interest to Venezuela and had been inadvertently omitted.

The new iron and steel draft includes major changes in tariff levels and in levels of origin, as well as in measures to be adopted to avoid the problem of dumping, which is prejudicial to the subregion's iron and steel producers. These changes were based essentially on Decision 45, which deals with "norms for preventing or correcting practices that may distort competition in the subregion."

The ICE report states that the changes proposed in this new draft are not satisfactory to Venezuela, but adds that this fact was pointed out and emphasized to the representatives of the Cartagena Agreement Junta at the appropriate time.

It was also made known that the Cartagena Agreement Junta is continuing its work at an undiminished pace despite the circumstances confronting the Andean Pact. In this regard, the report also makes reference to the dynamism being shown at the technical level, as reflected not only in the above-mentioned aspects, but also by the meetings that have been held in the last few days in the sharing of technologies.

Apart from this, the second phase of the technology-sharing program among the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement, which will contribute to the sub-region's store of technological capabilities, is currently being implemented jointly with the CONICIT [(Venezuelan) National Council for Scientific and Technological Research]. This set of concrete actions strengthens the perception that the Andean Group is maintaining in full force its economic development programs.

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CSO: 3010



## SELA DISCUSSES NEW MULTINATIONAL TUNA CORPORATION

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 16 Mar 81 Sec 2 p 2

[Text] The SELA [Latin American Economic System], through its Sea and Fresh-Water Products Action Committee, has secured regional cooperation on fishing matters to satisfy the regional population's growing needs, which contributes as much from the food standpoint as from that of employment.

This committee for action, which includes research, exploitation and marketing of fishing resources, was formed in Lima in 1977 by the 15 nations that today participate actively in its work.

In its nearly 4 years of existence, the Sea and Fresh-Water Products Action Committee has developed eight major projects covering the different areas of fishing exploitation.

Aptly, the committee has achieved an effective interchange of experimental data among the 15 member countries, which have benefited mutually from resources that were formerly dispersed among them. This interchange has served to create a mechanism of genuinely Latin American cooperation.

The activities developed by the SELA Committee on Fishing are providing a valid alternative for the overcoming of the region's food-shortage situation. Through the rational exploitation of sea and fresh-water resources, the SELA has begun to provide solutions in the search for food sources. The project to cultivate trout in floating cages, initiated jointly by Bolivia and Peru in the Lake Titicaca basin has yielded optimum results, as to both reproduction and marketing.

The success of the project that has been under development in Lake Titicaca, and which has been financed by the CAF [Andean Development Corporation], has permitted the expansion of research in the area. Another project is being implemented in Titicaca, which consists of evaluating the lake's principal species, and which is being financed by the countries themselves.

The SELA Sea and Fresh-Water Products Action Committee has been meeting since yesterday in Quito, Ecuador, to analyze the tuna resources problem area within the framework of a symposium being chaired by the permanent assistant secretary, Fernando Berrocal.

The purpose of the Quito symposium is to examine the tariff structures, the aspects of evaluation of resources, and possible agreements among Latin American countries, with a view to developing tuna fishing and forming a Latin American multinational enterprise in the area of production and marketing of this resource.

The diversity of interests surrounding the problem of exploiting tuna has not permitted the progress that had been expected on the required feasibility studies; only a greater commitment on the part of the SELA Committee on Fishing's member countries will enable the definitive launching of the project.

Another project that has advanced to a very promising stage toward the securing of the water-resources exploitation sector is that of aquiculture. There already exist in the region the bases for a project designated "Aquiculture Research Center System," which covers the interchange of experimental data and information, research, and even training.

As for the technological development needed to exploit the fishing sector in Latin America, the action of the committee in this field has been concentrated on the development of systems that enable the production of fishing products at low cost.

With the backing of the FAO, the SELA Sea and Fresh-Water Products Action Committee has quality-control projects under way, based on international health standards, that will enable Latin American products to penetrate other fishing products markets.

The far-reaching operation developed by the committee over a period of almost 4 years, which has been the result of a program of activities it has carried out in the areas of research, exploitation of resources, industrialization, physical supportive infrastructure, aquiculture, marketing, technological development, training, and international cooperation has been a spur to regional economic integration.

As of now, there are 15 member states on the SELA Sea and Fresh-Water Products Action Committee: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. Other members are expected to join the System soon.

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CSO: 3010



## SALESIAN FATHER DEFENDS CARDINAL'S POSITION

PY211915 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Apr (AFP)--Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez is one of the most important figures in Chilean international relations. This statement was made here today in response to a press report criticizing his pastoral activities in the country.

Father Egidio Vigano, superior of the Salesians who is visiting this capital, said he is surprised by the way the cardinal was treated in a local publication released yesterday. It is very surprising to me to see the cardinal treated so superficially in such a Catholic country, the Salesian world leader said during a press conference.

A publication used harsh words against the cardinal, indirectly stating that he would be leaving his high position. Father Vigano said in this regard that these attacks do not hurt the cardinal internationally but confirm the difficulties involved and the courage of the primate of the Chilean Catholic Church in confronting problems. He added that Cardinal Silva Henriquez, as a pastor, has to confront different, almost contradictory, situations with courage, equilibrium and religious sense.

The publication appeared after the cardinal made some statements about the Chilean situation to an Italian reporter. The cardinal said that the differences between the rich and the poor in the country are growing since the military took over the government 7 1/2 years ago and introduced profound changes in the national economy.

The cardinal said: For us bishops, it is not a just situation because it creates large capital and the people must pay the costs. We do not believe that a generation should be sacrificed to achieve the total liberation of the economic sector.

Silva Henriquez regretted that the church has not been able to change some of the leaders' positions. He added: We have obtained some things...but mainly due to certain circumstances, not because of conviction. We have not been able to convince them that it is far better to have a regime respectful of all rights than an authoritarian regime. He said: We have not succeeded. We see that violence can lead us to disaster. We tell them and they do not believe us.

He added that totalitarianism cannot be a model for Christian living. "They say they are Christians but we believe they are not," said the prelate, who has been known for his constant defense of the country's human rights.

CSO: 3010/1199

## BRIEFS

DISRUPTING PUBLIC ORDER BANISHMENTS--Yesterday the Interior Ministry ordered the banishment of five persons to various parts of the country for the maximum legal term. A communique released yesterday afternoon by the ministry points out that these persons were found trying to disrupt public order and are well known for taking part in acts of political agitation. The communique then lists the persons sentenced and the names of the places they have been banished to. The following is the list: (Vince Vladimir Obilinovich) to Putre, (Hector Alejandro Cabello Espinoza) to (Visvire), (German Alejandro Cobarruvias Donoso) to Chapaquina, (Michel Albar Chama) to Quillagua and (Jorge Eduardo Pente Aguirre) to Diego de Almagro. [Text] [PY151458 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 81]

CSO: 3010/1199

## VILLA CLARA UJC IDEOLOGUE DISCUSSES EMULATION

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 2 Feb 81 p 2

[Report on interview with Pablo Tomas Vazquez, ideology secretary of the Villa Clara provincial committee of the UJC [Union of Young Communists]; no date or location given]

[Text] The Union of Young Communists in Villa Clara Province has gone to the rescue of the traditions of emulation. As everywhere else in the country, it has been engaged, during the past year--that of the Second Party Congress--in carrying out, as a fitting recognition of such a significant gathering, a set of commitments particularly involving economic, political and social activity.

"We answered the call directed at us by Luis Orlando Dominguez, our first secretary, at the Fourth Provincial Plenum of the UJC, to completely turn around the mechanisms that inspire emulation in young people," said Pablo Tomas Vazquez, ideology secretary of the UJC Villa Clara provincial committee.

"We worked out a plan that was dynamic, through which we were able to achieve the enthusiasm that was so well known during the organization's early years. In past emulation campaigns, we had to acknowledge that there was no spontaneity. The goals and commitments were met unemotionally.

"We formed pairs of people charged with making surprise checks on municipalities; that is, without prior notice of the presence of the provincial body. Then, each month the best municipality was chosen, and the announcement was made at a large gathering, either political or work-related, which ended with a party.

"Also, each quarter a more thorough review of all the commitments was carried out with a view to the Second Congress; and at it, as in the monthly check, the best workers' and students' organizations were selected, as were the most outstanding primary- and secondary-level pioneers' collectives and the best technical brigade.

"And the emulative momentum generated was such," Vazquez noted, "that we achieved an incredible movement of masses, one that hadn't been seen in the province in years, in each of the 13 municipalities composing it.

"Once again it was proved that emulation is a basic element in promoting fulfillment of tasks. When it's done well, emulation can solve major problems. And at the end of the emulation campaign, Santa Clara proved to be the best municipality.

"Moreover, the 13 municipalities were judged deserving of the Second Congress award, though it was pointed out, of course, that it was Santa Clara that did the best mass work, fulfilled its growth and construction plan and that for change of documentation, operated smoothly, contributed the best technical brigade, and maintained a standing battalion at the cane and coffee harvests, in addition to consistently producing mobilizations to aid agriculture on weekends."

Because of all the achievements cited, Villa Clara Province was proposed to the UJC National Committee as deserving of the Second Congress Emulation award, for it was able to respond with enthusiasm, dedication and resolve to the tasks placed in its hands by the party leadership and the parent organization.

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CSO: 3010/971

## NUEVITAS CEMENT PLANT STRIVING TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 21 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Ariel Garcia Suarez]

[Text] Efforts to maintain a high production rate are joined with ongoing work in many areas, both in repair projects and in the completion of works embraced by the plan for expansion, in order to improve productivity and increase efficiency at the 26 de Julio cement plant here.

Since 4 January, workers from the plant itself have been engaged in the repair of kiln number two. They are driven by the desire to finish 2 days ahead of schedule, for reactivation of this kiln (the most productive one in the factory) is essential to a high rate of production. The struggle to finish the important task as soon as possible entails hectic work days, although it will basically depend on the available supply of firebricks.

Another urgent task under way consists in the construction of the earthworks that will link the face of the limestone quarries with the primary crushers. Completion of that will have a notable effect on production because it will allow more rapid delivery of the raw material through better use of the equipment that transports it to the place indicated.

Moreover, as soon as improvement of the roadbeds has been completed by a railroad crew, construction will begin on the rail line covering the 2 linear kilometers from the plant yard, which will make it possible to remove the cement in bins and steel silos. That solution being implemented will reduce the cost of transport of the product, and, at the same time, it will free the 26 de Julio plant from the need to stop because of full silos. It will also benefit various provinces receiving the cement by this means.

Meanwhile, the construction workers responsible for building the traveling crane for cement transport (it is 500 meters long), which runs from the plant to the silos in the Bufadero area for bulk loading into ships, have charged themselves with completing it on 31 March. At the same time, a Maritime Works crew is to finish dredging intended to deepen the channel in that area in anticipation of the arrival of ships with greater cargo capacity.

Other projects under way involve the alignment of the raw materials building, expansion of the crusher mill wing and of the space for the heavy equipment shop, and the changes to improve conditions for the clinker transporters.

Present in all that activity is the strong emotional impetus of the collective of 739--on the average--workers at the 26 de Julio plant. They are prepared to overcome the technical problems encountered in 1980 so that their plant will again surpass the production level of 500,000 metric tons of cement this year, creating a point of departure for more significant achievements in the remaining years of the 5-year plan.

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CSO: 3010/971

## DEVELOPMENTS IN CPA MOVEMENT DISCUSSED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 21 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Orlando Gomez]

[Text] For the cooperative movement of our farm population, 1980 proved to be a year of sustained progress and positive achievements which confirm once again that this is the correct way to accomplish the transformation of traditional Cuban agriculture--an individual, small-scale agriculture--into a modern, collectivist and socialist agriculture that will respond to the nation's real needs.

An objective example of the foregoing is the growth during 1980--in area and membership--of this important movement, which incorporated an additional 6,898 caballerias [1 caballeria equals approximately 33.2 acres] and 12,053 new members, who have voluntarily and enthusiastically embraced the system of producing and living in cooperatives of a superior type.

As of last 1 January a nationwide total of 1,053 Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives (CPA's) had already been registered, representing a total area of 16,259 caballerias whose collective owners are their 30,048 members, of whom 33 percent (9,837) are women. This initiative on the part of men and women farmers to transform themselves into modern, technologically oriented farmers has given the nation an area organized into CPA's that at the present time represents 13 percent of the total area in the agricultural and livestock sector.

In terms of their basic crops, our prosperous CPA's are grouped, on the basis of their production specialties, into 323 CPA's specializing in sugarcane, 267 in tobacco, 142 in coffee, 200 in tuberos and other vegetables, 21 in livestock, 16 in fruits, 12 in grain, 1 in flowers and 1 in cacao.

The provinces that have the largest percentages of their total area cooperativized are Ciego de Avila, 27 percent; Las Tunas, 18; Matanzas, 17; Villa Clara, 16; Pinar del Rio, 15; Sancti Spiritus, 15; and Camaguary, 14. The largest increases were recorded last year in the provinces of Ciego de Avila, Las Tunas, Matanzas and Sancti Spiritus.

Nationwide in 1980, an average area per cooperative of 15 caballerias was attained: 3 caballerias above the average for the preceding year of 1979. The provinces



achieving the largest area per cooperative are: Matanzas, with an average of 26 caballerias per CPA; Canauey, with an average of 25; and Ciego de Avila, with an average of 22.

Similarly, the average number of members per CPA increased nationwide by five, for this type of cooperative. The increases recorded in respect to cooperativized area and new membership are two important aspects which authenticate the statement made at the outset of this column concerning the progress achieved year after year by the cooperative movement.

The CPA's likewise achieved extremely favorable results during 1980 in the economic aspect. Of the total of 349 CPA's that produced their annual balance sheet, 86 percent (300 of the 349) realized a total profit of 4,066,226 pesos from their production operations.

Of the total profit realized by these CPA's, 2,038,526 pesos was distributed as dividends among their members; 1,002,417 pesos was applied to amortization of contributed assets; and more than 1 million pesos was accumulated in the various cooperative funds.

The average cost per peso of production among the 349 CPA's that produced their balance sheets was 68 centavos. This is an indication of the efficient labor carried out by all the cooperative members regardless of their differences in degree of profitability. In the analyses made by the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], livestock raising proved to be the most profitable category, in that the six stock raising CPA's which examined their final economic results of the year spent only 42 centavos for each peso they produced.

The CPA's specializing in various crops, and the sugarcane CPA's, invested 60 and 67 centavos respectively to generate 1 peso of production. The coffee CPA's recorded an average cost of 78 centavos per peso of production. The cost of production in the tobacco cooperatives could not be determined because of the disruptions of their harvests caused by blue mold.

Among the principal factors leading to the noteworthy financial results achieved by the CPA's in 1980 are--we believe--the increase in crop yields, in overall agricultural production and in per capita agricultural productivity, and also the efficient utilization of the labor force of the cooperatives (through the application of strict norms to the greater part of the work, the organization of the labor force into brigades, and specialization in most categories of production) together with the rational use of machinery, motorized equipment and tools.

It must also be said that during the past year the cooperative movement was provided with (and utilized) the opportunity to continue intensifying the practical application of technology to its farming operations by means of increased government aid in the form of credit for every type of agricultural machinery. This process was further expedited by combining numerous small and medium-sized cooperatives into larger units.

The merger of these cooperatives--a process which involved a qualitative change in the implementation of cooperativization--resulted in the formation of 43 medium-sized and large CIA's with an average area of 60 caballerias per new-type unit, of



which 36 (with a total area of 2,451 caballerias) specialize in sugarcane growing, although they are currently using only 58 percent of their land for this purpose.

In the coming season, however, this 58 percent average for all the sugarcane CPA's is expected to increase. It should be emphasized that all the sugarcane cooperatives have been supported (to a greater or lesser extent, depending on their individual characteristics and the nature of their requests) by the allocation and sale to them last year by MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] of numerous combines, forklifts and trucks. The state supplied to all the nation's cooperatives in 1980 a total of 863 tractors, 565 plows, 500 harrows, more than 2,000 knapsack tanks for spraying, and other equipment.

Last week, for the first time in the history of the cooperative movement, socialist emulation was initiated among those Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives that specialize in sugarcane growing. Three in Matanzas Province (the Arturo Suarez, RDA and Augusto Olivares CPA's), and three in Ciego de Avila Province (the Ignacio Agramonte, Revolucion de Etiopia and Niceto Perez CPA's), agreed to compete fraternally among themselves, for they are an example of industriousness and efficiency in every respect. They will compete in a number of categories, including primarily the categories of agricultural yields (both in dry farming and in irrigated farming), weeding, cultivation, fertilization after cane-cutting, and yield of sugar.

This excellent initiative will gradually be extended, and implemented, among all the sugarcane CPA's and also between the sugarcane CPA's and the state cane-growing areas, in order that the good work accomplished by the cane-growing vanguard may serve as an example for application to all cane-growing operations throughout the nation.

The process of grouping together the dispersed habitations of the members of the cooperatives has not gone forward at the required rate, basically because it has lacked the constructive material resources that are needed--a problem which is further complicated by the fact that bank credit has not yet been oriented toward the specific objective of the construction of rural housing. For the current 5-year period of 1981-1985 our government plans to provide materials for the construction of 10,700 residences for the CPA's, of which total 2,000 are already scheduled for construction in the current year. This decision indicates that a steady effort will henceforth ensure a resolution of this vital problem, which has a direct bearing on the success of a cooperative: the problem of grouping the dwellings of the members of the cooperative together at a single site within the collectivized area of the cooperative.

Taking into account the experience accumulated by the ANAP and its cooperative movement, by the party, and by the state, and maintaining (as always) in this process the inviolable principle of voluntarism, the prospects for the cooperative movement during this year and the coming years are very encouraging, in that the bases have been established for a continued advance with firm and safe steps.

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## SYSTEM OF MATERIAL INCENTIVES APPLIED IN INDUSTRY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Jose Korniella]

[Text] The first 30 enterprises of local jurisdiction to apply the material incentive funds system to economic management were approved recently by the Central Planning Board (JUCEPLAN).

This decision responds fully to a decision taken on 9 September 1980 by the Executive Secretariat of the National Commission for Introduction of the SDE [Economic Management and Planning System], which proposes the inclusion in the incentive funds system of all those enterprises in the nation that are best suited to the purpose.

The Organs of People's Government had presented a list of 129 enterprises of local jurisdiction. On the basis of the known criteria of availability of award funds and wage scales, JUCEPLAN authorized only those 30 that offered the best economic and organizational conditions.

In Pinar del Rio Province the provincial Taxi Enterprise and Public Service Bus Enterprise were approved. In Havana Province the provincial Taxi Enterprise and Bus Enterprise were also selected. Three enterprises in the city of Havana were included in the material incentives system: the provincial saltine and cornmeal cracker enterprise, the saltine cracker and confection distribution enterprise, and the municipal bread and candy distribution enterprise.

In Matanzas Province the provincial Graphic Arts enterprise and the municipal Matanzas Bakery enterprise were approved. In Cienfuegos Province only one enterprise was approved (the one nominated by the People's Government): the Provincial Bus and Jitney Enterprise. In Villa Clara Province two enterprises were approved: the Wholesale Food Enterprise of Santa Clara and the provincial medicinal products enterprise. In Sancti Spiritus Province two enterprises were approved: the construction enterprises of Yaguajay and Jatibonico, respectively.

In Ciego de Avila Province two provincial enterprises were approved: the provincial Bus and Jitney Enterprises and the Commercial Food Products Enterprise. Two provincial enterprises were approved in Camaguey Province: the Wholesale Food Products Enterprise and the Coffee and Tobacco Distribution Enterprise.

In Las Tunas Province two provincial enterprises were approved: the Food Industry Enterprise and the Meat and Meat By-Products Enterprise. Two provincial enterprises were approved in Holguin Province: the Food Production Enterprise and the Coffee Roasting and Distribution Enterprise. In Granma Province approval was given to two municipal enterprises: the Food Products Commercial Enterprise of Bayamo and the Industrial Products Enterprise of Manzanillo.

In Santiago de Cuba Province two provincial enterprises were approved: the Coffee Roasting and Distribution Enterprise and the Cigar, Cigarette and Match Distribution Enterprise. The only enterprise of local jurisdiction producing exportable goods which was authorized to participate in the material incentive funds system is in Guantanamo Province, namely the Municipal Production and Services Enterprise of Baracoa. The other enterprise approved in Guantanamo Province is the Mixed Provincial Wholesale Enterprise.

Two enterprises of the special municipality of Isla de la Juventud were also included: the Public Transportation Enterprise and the Mixed Wholesale Enterprise.

#### Enterprises Already in the System

The editorial staff of GRANMA has received letters and telephone calls from workers who are concerned because their enterprises--which since 1979 or 1980 have been included in the material incentives funds system--do not appear in these lists.

One of the principles of the SDPE is that once an enterprise has introduced any of the elements of economic management (such as planning, credits, norms, standardization, awards, and so forth) it cannot set them aside or renounce them.

Consequently, the enterprises that were already within the material incentive funds system will--whether or not they have won awards--continue in the system this year and all future years as well so long as the enterprise continues in existence.

JUCEPLAN each year authorizes a number of enterprises to enter the awards system for the first time. GRANMA publishes only the names of the new inclusions, space permitting.

Previously (in 1979 and 1980) approximately 200 enterprises had been approved for inclusion in the system. If your enterprise is in this group, do not be concerned if you do not see your name on the list, and work efficiently to obtain the profits from which the award will be derived so that you may win it.

JUCEPLAN has announced that two enterprises--a swine-raising enterprise and a tourist enterprise--which had previously been included in the system have merged with other enterprises which have not yet been authorized to plan for material incentive funds and therefore have temporarily relinquished this element from their economic management system.

## FOREIGN RESERVES REPORTED AT CRITICALLY LOW LEVEL

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The constantly larger amounts going for payment of the foreign debt and the reimbursements for previous imports have given rise to a dangerous decline in the monetary reserves. This phenomenon is aggravated by the drop in exports in recent months.

According to the statistical bulletin of the Central Bank, the international monetary reserves dropped from 16,457,804,000 sucres in January to 15,351,213,000 in February revealing a 6.7-percent decline.

Nevertheless, that decline is much more evident, if it is compared with December last year, the month in which the monetary reserves amounted to 21,413,217,000 sucres. In comparison with that month, the February 1981 reserves decreased by 28.1 percent.

The chairman of the Monetary Board, Leon Roldos, pointed out that in 1980 the country obligated \$340 million for reimbursements to previous imports. "This reduced the monetary reserves tremendously." He added that this year the situation will be worse, because disbursements under that heading will exceed \$360 million.

Roldos stated that at this time the two large components in the decline in reserves are the constantly larger foreign debt service and the increase in import reimbursements.

In the first 2 months of this year alone, he said, approximately \$150 million were for service of the foreign debt and \$61 million for import reimbursements. This amounts to a total of \$210 million, a sum that puts negative pressure on the international monetary reserve.

In addition, he added, the decline in exports is also a contributory factor in that regressive process of the reserves.

He pointed out that this decline was owing to the drop in international prices of coffee, cacao and also of oil. Added to that situation was the border conflict with Peru that affected the country's economic development critically. Therefore, oil in particular was not exported in February. Energy had to be kept as a strategic reserve for this country.

In spite of that situation, Roldos stated, it cannot be said that the monetary reserves are out of control, quite to the contrary. It is known perfectly what is happening, but payments abroad have to be made and imports have to be reimbursed.

He stated that the problem is causing concern to the government, which has begun to prepare and implement steps to overcome the phenomenon. The most appropriate step for accomplishing this, he said, is to increase exports. In line with that criterion, a reduction in interest rates on loans for exports has already been ordered. The Ministries of Finance and of Natural Resources are studying other measures of an administrative nature for the same purpose.

He described a change in the parity of the dollar as an unadvisable way of stimulating exports. We are creating other mechanisms, he repeated. We do not agree that, in order to accomplish this, we shall have to raise the price of the dollar, because in that way we would indeed give rise to an acute inflationary process. Its effect would not be long in coming, because it must not be forgotten that the nation's industry is based on imported components to a considerable extent, he added.

If we raise the cost of public and private indebtedness, he concluded, by increasing the cost of imports, we would have to adopt a measure tremendously disadvantageous to this country.

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## DRASTIC EXPORT REDUCTION REPORTED

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Exports underwent a drastic reduction last month when they declined from \$208.5 million in January to \$162.4 million in February this year. This means a decrease of 22.1 percent in sales to the foreign market.

According to the statistical bulletin of the Central Bank, the decline in exports in the primary sector amounted to 24.9 percent, while with regard to industrialized products the decrease amounted to 13.3 percent.

In the primary sector, all products underwent noticeable declines, with the exception of bananas whose sales increased from \$14.8 million in January to \$16.7 million in February of this year. In percentage, this means a 12.6-percent drop.

Within that framework, the product that suffered the greatest decline in its sales abroad was coffee. Coffee exports declined from 13.3 million to \$5.3 million in the period examined, with a percentage decrease of 60.1 percent.

Cacao was another primary products whose sales on the foreign market dropped from \$1.8 million to \$891,000. This means a 52.5-percent decline between January and February of the present year.

Although crude oil increased its percentage participation in total exports, amounting to 73.6 percent of the primary products, on the other hand sales declined considerably in comparison with January, from \$117 million to \$87.1 million, with a 25.5-percent decline.

Sales of crude oil and petroleum derivatives formed 64.7 percent of the total exports in February of this year, while in January that participation was only around 60 percent.

In addition, the country's total exports in January and February of this year underwent a 13.8-percent decline in comparison with the same period last year. In the first 2 months of 1980, exports amounted to \$430.6 million, while in the same months this year, products were sold on the international market amounting only to \$370.9 million.

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## CSN SUPPORTS FSLN AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY THREAT'

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Mar 81 p 16

[Text] The National Council of the Nicaraguan Trade Union Coordinating Committee (CSN) issued a statement supporting the revolutionary leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the JGRN [Government Junta of National Reconstruction], while condemning the bourgeois political and labor organizations, because they are associated with the escalating destabilization started by the imperialists.

The communique states that the workers should not allow themselves to be caught by surprise by the management organizations, such as the GTN [Federation of Nicaraguan Workers] and CUB [Committee for Labor Unity], which, together with the counterrevolutionary organizations coordinated and directed by the Pentagon, are launching systematic, unified attacks on the Sandinist popular revolution.

The statement is extremely significant, and hence we have decided to publish it in its entirety, so that the workers may analyze and confirm what has been expressed by their organization.

'Year of Defense and Production'

From: National Council of CSN

To: Workers and People as a Whole

The National Council of the Nicaraguan Trade Union Coordinating Committee, meeting at its first working session on 21-22 March, and with the attendance of the guest parties, the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCN), the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), the Popular Action Movement (MAP-ML) and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, in addition to dealing with the workers' fundamental problems, made an analysis of the national problems and the role that the workers must assume in the current revolutionary process; and we resolved to issue the following statement:

Whereas:

1. The imperialist and internal reactionaries have intensified their attacks against our revolutionary process in the most brazen manner;
2. Those attacks are aimed at creating a crisis and destabilizing our revolutionary process;

3. At the present time, the counterrevolutionary organizations, the Conservative Democratic Party (PCD), the Social Democratic Party (PSD), the Social Christian Party (PSC), the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), the Constitutionalist Liberal Party (PLC) and the leaders of the labor union organizations of these parties, the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN) and the Committee for Labor Unity (CUS), coordinated and directed by the Pentagon, are launching systematic, unified attacks against our Sandinist popular revolution;

4. Our revolutionary process will not be deterred by the threats or the blackmail from the enemies of the working class and of our people.

#### Resolves

1. To strive untiringly to mobilize and unify our revolutionary forces, as the only guarantee for the defense and progress of our Sandinist popular revolution;

2. To back the FSLN and JGRN in the many tasks that the revolution demands for the construction of a new society, and to defend the conquests made in 21 months of revolution;

3. We salute the revolutionary parties, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Popular Action Movement (ML) and the Sandinist National Liberation Front; and we urge them to intensify unity for the defense and advancement of our Sandinist popular revolution.

4. We call upon the unions affiliated with the CTN and CUS not to allow themselves to be taken by surprise by these management organizations, and to close ranks with their class brothers under the banners of the Nicaraguan Trade Union Coordinating Committee.

"For a single social class, a single trade union confederation."

"Long live the unity of the working class."

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## SOCIALIST PARTY SUPPORTS JUNTA RESTRUCTURING

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Mar 81 p 3

[Article taken from EL POPULAR, official organ of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party]

[Text] Reorganization of the National Reconstruction Government Junta marks the entrance of Nicaragua's revolutionary process into a new phase of political-institutional consolidation.

Actually, reduction in the number of members of the Government Junta from five to three, with an actual coordinator who takes over, de facto, the duties of head of the executive branch, is in accordance with the need for making the functioning of the principal government organ more unified and for ensuring efficiency in carrying out its responsibilities. Historically, the system of executive authority on the basis of many heads, as was the pentarchy, has never been an efficient, adequate means of government. That system of executive authority is appropriate only under exceptional and necessarily transitory circumstances and must necessarily be replaced as soon as the conditions creating it are changed.

That is what has happened in arriving at the decision to reduce the number of members of the Government Junta and to create the Government Council as an immediate consultative body, consisting of the same members of the Junta and of the ministers heading the key areas of state government and administration.

That, on the one hand. On the other hand, the changes that we are discussing are contained within the national and international political context, characterized by an intensification of domestic resistance by the reactionaries with regard to the revolutionary changes and by the greatest variety of blackmail and pressure being exerted by American imperialism on our country.

The American imperialist government, headed by Reagan, believes that, on the basis of economic pressure, political blackmail and military threats, it can change the course of Nicaragua's revolutionary process and determine what should be done and how it should be done in Nicaragua. The local reactionary sectors, placing their hope in that absurd, vain attempt by the United States, had believed that the time was coming to bring up and generate a national political crisis and to achieve their objectives that they call "a return to the original government program," which, in practice, is the frustration and retrogression of the revolution.

The reactionaries and imperialism were maneuvering toward applying pressure and causing the resignation of one of the members of the Government Junta, in order,

then, to demand political negotiation on the basis of a whole package of regressive measures, like dissolution of the JGRN [National Reconstruction Government Junta] and appointment of a provisional president, reorganization of the Council of State in accordance with the interests of the bourgeoisie, cessation of revolutionary control over television and other similar absurdities.

But the revolution thwarted the reactionary and imperialist maneuvering and broke up the plan that they were trying to implant.

Reduction in the number of members of the Government Junta with full legal support eliminates any possibility of resignations and negotiations concerning supposed replacements. Appointment of a coordinating head does away with amorphism and anarchy in the operation of the executive branch. Establishment of the Government Council eliminates the inability of a complex, bureaucratic ministerial cabinet to function by guaranteeing the direct consultative functions of a functional, dynamic mechanism in which the ministers in the vital areas of public administration participate.

Therefore, the changes in the National Reconstruction Government Junta are the proper answer to the requirements for efficiency, unity and ability to function of the executive branch and the affirmation of the national political sovereignty of the revolution.

The imperialist government of the United States has to realize that Nicaragua's governmental decisions are a matter of the exclusive competence of the revolutionary authority. That the revolution does not allow blackmail, pressure or threats of any kind. That the unity of the revolutionary and consequently democratic forces is unshakable and unanimous in support of the basic decisions of the revolutionary authority. And that the revolutionary government and people of Nicaragua have the desire to maintain and develop mutually advantageous relations of friendship and collaboration with the United States Government, but solely on the basis of the inalienable, unforfeitable principles of national dignity, sovereignty and self-determination.

These are the clear, categorical criteria of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party.

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## COMMENTATOR BLASTS 'NEWSWEEK' ARTICLE ON ECONOMIC CRISIS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Mario Carpio Nicolle: "Under the NEWSWEEK Magnifying Glass"]

[Text] With that attitude of supreme judges which typifies them, the American commentators do not let a week go by (sometimes a day) without gaging us, the state of our economy, the political problems, our "complicity" with the "Salvadoran terrorists," etc. And like supreme judges, they don the toga and magistrate's cap, judging and condemning us with the authority of a kind of cosmic ethic, with celestial legitimacy and legality.

This week it was NEWSWEEK, one of the leading weekly publications of the most powerful capitalist country in the world, whose unemployment rate among the economically active population (now that we are discussing deteriorated economies) is currently about 8 percent, which stated (according to the LA PRENSA translation in its 24 March issue): "The Nicaraguan economy is wrecked. While the Sandinists have kept inflation at a rate of 25 percent per year (a moderate rate for the regional patterns), and have restructured \$528 million of their foreign debt, the high cost of defense has kept the country economically imbalanced. Entire industries are idle, owing to the shortage of replacements and parts...." "Last year, they needed \$450 million in foreign aid to prevent an economic disaster. The economists predict that, if the coffee and cotton harvest are not good this year, and if other economic weaknesses are not remedied, the regime could face economic bankruptcy by the end of 1981."

Economic disaster? For whom? The Nicaraguan farmers have always lived on or at the brink of economic disaster; only in those times NEWSWEEK and TIME did not move their brilliant pens to announce it to the four winds. Urban unemployment, inherent in any metropolis "dependent upon capitalism," is not only an economic catastrophe, but also a human catastrophe, in all its magnitude: hunger, ignorance, disease and moral degradation.

Are there many capitalist-dependent countries whose economies would remain afloat if, all of a sudden, all credit were stopped for them, and foreign investors eliminated them from their programming? We are talking about a "consumer-oriented" economy, because the farmers and the underprivileged people in the cities live under similar conditions all over Latin America.

It is a more than well-known fact that the indebtedness of the Third World is increasing, and reaching astronomical levels. The IMF experts are wondering what the ceiling is, and the saturation point beyond which it is no longer possible to contract debts. In principle, that ceiling might be conceived as the starting point from which each new dollar lent would be returned to pay for the debt service (amortization plus interest).

Nearly all the economies of the Third World countries (let us limit the scenario) included in Latin America are patients with emphysema: If the valve that brings the dollars to them closes, they become weak. And the dollars and other types of currency recognized as hard currency are owned only by the United States and a few developed Western countries over which the United States wields a powerful influence, owing to the very weight of its economy.

This sickly condition of the economies of the Third World countries is merely the reliable result of an imperialist domination, currently by North America, which blocked the path toward their own development; and, even more importantly, the result of an international division of labor that has caused the inhabitants of the so-called underdeveloped countries to be doomed to live in the mines and do farm work, earning wretched wages.

The prices of industrial products are constantly rising, while raw materials and tropical products do not attain their upward pace. This is what is known as the "deterioration of the terms of exchange," and what is the least abstract thing in the world: Every day, one is required to produce more, to purchase the same, or less, from the other.

With the exception of certain oil producing countries (and sometimes not even they are an exception), what Latin American country has a favorable balance in current account? Virtually none. They must all continue to become indebted in order to be able to keep buying and paying off their debts. This year, Costa Rica received \$350 million in credit from the International Monetary Fund in order to achieve equilibrium in its balance of payments. Why don't NEWSWEEK and TIME, the NEW YORK TIMES, the MIAMI HERALD, the WASHINGTON POST, U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the WALL STREET JOURNAL and the LOS ANGELES TIMES mention this tragic economic situation, or that of Honduras, whose international reserves have declined so much that the country started this month with the ability to cover only a week of its import requirements? In short: why Nicaragua, only Nicaragua and always Nicaragua....?

Let us tell NEWSWEEK: Yes, in fact, we are in the bankruptcy in which Somoza left us, with a foreign debt of \$1.6 billion; in the bankruptcy in which nearly all the Third World countries dominated by the United States are in, with their workers producing to sell on an international market on which increasingly less is purchased with depreciated dollars. In short, it is very bad business to be a capitalist dependent country. One works so that others may profit, to fill the pockets of those who control the markets, and who are doing "very good business."

We need new lines of credit to achieve equilibrium in the balance of payments and to maintain our capacity for importing what is most essential. This year, we shall have to enter into the "debit" column about \$350 million more. The Reagan administration has threatened to cut off the aid to Nicaragua for the unforgivable crime

of having presumably assisted the Salvadoran guerrillas, instead of having given that assistance to the Christian Democratic junta, as they themselves are doing.

If the boycott were to occur, it would be very regrettable. It would be even more regrettable if Washington were to convince all the financial centers of the world that they should not "aid" (give financial assistance, or are the debts not paid?) Nicaragua, although this is hardly likely, at least judging from the lack of success of the Eagleburger mission. But, even if this were to happen, the Nicaraguan revolution would not fail. There would be an economic disaster...for the rich and for certain middle-class sectors; not for the workers, farmers and underprivileged people in the rural and urban areas, whose worst possible expectation would be that their status will not improve....

Otherwise (the worst seldom happens), the issue lies in building a new economy which is not capitalist-dependent. And that is, indeed, our responsibility. If we fail in this, there will be no one to blame. Over the medium and long term, that new economy must find a way of increasing the value (not the volume) of the exports, and slowly, gradually, replace imports until we reach the balance that will enable us to support ourselves and progress independently.

The "soft" loans, development loans, can help us greatly, and will always be welcome, as will sound investments. After all, what is all that capital which leaps from bank to bank throughout the world, but the history of mankind in accumulated unearned increment? And if a few have appropriated that historical unearned increment, that does not mean that we have to reject it if it is offered to us, even though it be at interest. Rather, we should demand it, even though our impractical gesture were only moral in nature.

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CSO: 3010



## HEALTH MINISTER VISITING CUBA DESCRIBES PROGRESS IN SECTOR

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Report by Antonieta Cesar on statements made by Lea Guido, minister of health, at a press conference held in the Cuban Ministry of Public Health; date not specified]

[Text] The Nicaraguan minister of health, Lea Guido, stated, during a press conference held in the MINSAP [Ministry of Public Health], that "revolutionary confidence gives us strength. If we were able to oppose tyranny and defeat it, how are we not going to succeed in coping with our problems and overcoming them?"

She described public health conditions in her country at the time of victory of the Sandinist revolution as a typical situation of underdevelopment, with services practically for indigents, while administrative corruption and embezzlement made the officials of the regime rich.

"Now it has been possible to extend social assistance to the remotest places," she stated, "and vaccination campaigns have been conducted to check the high rate of infant mortality."

At present, there are, in Nicaragua, 35 hospitals, 11 rural health centers, 99 primary health centers equivalent to our polyclinics and 155 health stations. The total number of beds is under 5,000. All this is far below requirements.

"Nevertheless," she pointed out, "there are surprising achievements that are only possible by means of collective work. Many of those centers are owing to work by the masses mobilized by means of the Women's Association and the Sandinist Defense Committees."

In this connection, Popular Health Drives are being prepared that will encourage participation by the people in these activities and they will immediately start anti-polio vaccination of all children under the age of 5 years.

Guido expressed gratitude to the Cubans who are performing internationalist functions and she stated that this work has been gratefully acknowledged by the government and the sister people.

Other members of the delegation visiting us are Dr Edgar Morin, regional health director in Managua Province and Dr Francisco Gomez Urcuyo, director of the Managua National Dermatology Hospital.

## STUDENTS DENOUNCE PERSECUTION BY SANDINIST YOUTH, ANDEN

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Mar 81 p 16

[Communique issued at an assembly by the Patriotic Student Movement, on 16 March 1981]

[Text] At a recent assembly, the students organized in the Patriotic Student Movement issued the following communique addressed to students and heads of family.

The following was decided in an urgent assembly held on Monday at 0900 hours with participation by delegates from national institutes and private high schools of the departments of Leon, Masaya, Granada and Managua:

1. We want to make our stand and our principles clear, so that we shall not be interpreted maliciously:
  - a. As students who respect and are proud of our national sovereignty, we want a free nation, proud of its sovereignty and independence, for our people and our future children.
  - b. As Christians, we have tried in every possible way to prevent the splitting of the great Nicaraguan family, but we have been described in many ways, with epithets and false accusations directly. Because of this, it has been impossible to achieve unity of all our people.
  - c. As truly nationalistic students, devoted to truth, justice and equality of rights, we are obliged to see to it that this becomes a reality, without rivalries or partisanships.

Therefore: We students who are aware of the present situation, who are devoted to the peace, harmony and unity of the Nicaraguan people, based on truth, justice and equality of rights, publicly denounce the deeds that have been occurring very frequently for some time now and that reached their greatest excess starting last week and continuing up to today, Monday, 16 March 1981.

## Denunciations and Condemnations

1. Persecution of student comrades, who do not share the Marxist-Leninist ideology of the governing party, by shock forces of the JS19J [19 July Sandinist Youth].

2. Open violations of our comrades' right to self-determination by progovernment organizations like ANDEN (National Association of Nicaraguan Educators) and JS19J.
3. Unjust arrests of our comrades for not participating in proselytizing activities of the JS19J.
4. Repression and obligatory participation of our comrades under coercion of threats by ANDEN and JS19J.
5. Expulsions and threats against our student comrades who resist being instrumentalized by the JS19J.
6. Insults and false slander, as well the use of violence and epithets and dirty, offensive words against our comrades by the repressive JS19J.
7. Complicity and active participation by ANDEN against the whole student body.
8. All these violent acts and deeds are with the approval of the Sandinist police and all the leaders calling themselves revolutionary.
9. JS19J members carry weapons in schools, in order to intimidate our brave comrades who, before and after the war, have been maintaining their firm intention of never giving in.
10. We condemn and strongly repudiate the acts committed on 13, 14, 15 and today, Monday, 16 March by the progovernment and paramilitary organizations and also by gangs of criminal thugs and hitmen spreading hate, destruction and division of the great Nicaraguan family.

Therefore: We students, who are proud of our dignity and national sovereignty, which are being denigrated and sullied by the antagonism of the political parties, have taken the following steps in defense and in order to prevent a bloodbath that would bring us only grief and death:

#### Petitions

1. We demand that the members of political organization in schools be withdrawn immediately, in order to prevent a confrontation (in this case, the JS19J).
2. We request that teachers who are members of ANDEN take our civic, peaceful attitude as an example. We ask them not to interfere in the students' self-determination, in order to maintain prudence, brotherhood and respect between both parties.
3. We request that proselytism not be engaged in during class time and that by no means should classes be taught on politics that may result in splitting or creating hatred in the great Nicaraguan family.
4. We request that the teaching staff in school activities maintain an impartial attitude with regard to political activities.
5. We request that open dialog be promoted with a constructive criterion for training and informing impartially.



This document is supported by participating students from the following schools:  
1. Manuel Olivares; 2. Mexico Experimental School; 3. Salvador Allende; 4. Elvis  
Diaz R.; 5. Rigoberto Lopez P.; 6. Ramirez Goyena; 7. Oscar Rene Mejia; 8. Maestro  
Gabriel; 9. Andres Bello; 10. Madre del Divino Pastor; 11. Bautista High School;  
12. Teresiano High School; 13. Centoamerica High School; 14. National Institute  
(high school) West (Leon); 15. National Institute East (Granada); 16. National  
Institute of Commerce (Granada); 17. National Institute of Masaya.

10,042

CSO: 3010

## PETRONIC VICE-DIRECTOR EXPLAINS OIL DISTRIBUTION

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Approximately every 22 days, 520,000 barrels of oil arrive at Puerto Sandino coming from Venezuela and Mexico.

The oil that comes from Venezuela is a semirefined oil, in other words reconstituted.

The oil that comes from Mexico is entirely crude oil.

The ship that brings oil from Venezuela leaves Puerto Amay making a run of 7 to 8 days. The time depends on the number of ships lined up at the Panama Canal.

The Mexican ship with black gold makes its run in 10 to 12 days, departing from Puerto Pajarito. It passes through the Panama Canal heading for Nicaragua. Its arrival also depends on the number of ships waiting at the canal.

The vice-director of PETRONIC (expansion unknown; probably Nicaraguan Petroleum Corporation) is a young professional man, Guillermo Castro, with a degree in economics and highly educated. He stated that 260,000 barrels of black gold are requested on each shipment, taking special care that oil orders will always be consecutive from the same country.

"That is to say," he pointed out, "that two ships from the same country dock at Puerto Sandino every 22 days."

Loading and unloading oil takes from 28 to 30 hours. Unloading is performed in Nicaragua with well-trained personnel of the Esso Refinery.

When a ship approaches Puerto Sandino, four divers, well trained by the refinery, are sent out. Once they are in the water, they begin to connect the tanker's hose to the underwater oil pipeline leading to the refinery.

This underwater oil pipeline is approximately 5 kilometers seaward from the coast. The divers make the connection to the storage tanks whose capacity is from 260,000 to 280,000 barrels.

When the hose is connected to the underwater oil pipeline, the oil is emptied in 28 to 30 hours.

Then the oil is pumped to the refinery and there it is received and taken to tanks ready to receive crude oil and to process it.

In order to empty the black gold from the underwater oil pipeline and to transport it directly to the refinery, a system of pumping 18,500 barrels a day is used, that is to say that at the end of 15 days all the oil is pumped and the tanks are ready to receive the next shipment of oil.

Subsequently, the oil goes to a furnace, which is where the process of distillation and refining begins until the processed product is obtained and then light products like propane and butane gas.

Later, it goes on to the processing of regular and super gasoline. Then kerosene and diesel oil are produced and so on.

There are four companies for distributing these products: Shell, Chevron, Texaco and Esso Marketing.

Scheduling arrival of the ships is subject to strict control, because two ships cannot arrive on the same day. Therefore, much coordination is maintained with the exporting countries.

For persons who have vehicles and who often wonder why the difference in price between regular and super gasoline, we shall tell them:

Super gasoline is rated at 95 octane. The octane number means a lead additive added to the gasoline for the purpose of improving performance of the engine or the traction machine.

Regular gasoline is rated at 85 to 87 octane. With difference in octane rating, vehicle engines are subject to becoming fouled up easily with the residue adhering to the parts.

10,042  
CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

CUBAN, SWEDISH HOSPITAL AID--Yesterday, the deputy minister of health, Marcos Wheelock, announced that 300 million cordobas have been invested in hospital equipment to meet the people's demands. He said that there has also been an offer of \$3 million from the Swedish Government, which they are considering using for hospital construction projects and equipment. Moreover, Cuba has offered advice for training in the maintenance area. For example, engineers specializing in hospital planning and maintenance will be given training for a period of 15 days. [Excerpts] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Mar 81 p 11] 2909

CSO: 3010

## PRIME MINISTER PREDICTS APRIL INFLATION DECREASE

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Yesterday, the prime minister, Manuel Ulloa Elias, stated categorically that "we think that starting next month, in April, the rate of inflation that we have been observing up to now will decline appreciably."

He stated that in spite of the fact that the estimate that inflation this year will probably be 40 percent is maintained, he added that the recent border incidents and the national emergency caused by heavy rains "introduce disturbing factors that may entail slight modifications in the rate of inflation and budget handling."

In a press conference held in the Tupac Amaru Salon of the Government Palace, Ulloa Elias discussed a series of topics connected with the economic policy, new credits and economic assistance to municipalities, among others.

Specifically, the prime minister stressed the great importance of the National Tripartite Commission, which, he added, "represents a basic step forward in the objective of coordination that the government is trying to organize, so that an economic policy that will favor their interests may be implemented jointly with employers and workers."

## Policy of Minidevaluations

He also pointed out that the policy that has been followed with regard to monetary devaluation "has been in accordance with the criterion of maintaining a certain distance, but, at the same time, a certain parallel movement between the rate of inflation and the rate of monetary devaluation."

He emphasized the fact that this policy "is inspired and fully supported by the president of the Republic," adding that the economic policy outlined by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce "is fully supported by the government and was ratified after the presentation that I made today in the cabinet meeting."

Next, he remarked that if a "completely artificial" exchange rate had been maintained, it would have given rise to a loss of reserves and speculation on the exchange rate. Then he added that he hoped that once the reduction in the rate of inflation has occurred, interest rates will begin to go down, because they rose exclusively for the purpose of protecting savers from inflation.

## Outlook for Agriculture

Moments later, Ulla Elias said that, after many years, prospects in the agricultural sector for 1981 "appear to be more favorable," not only because the drought has ended and there is a superabundance of water, but also as a result of the incentives contained in the Law on Agricultural Development, issued by President Belaunde's administration.

Concerning this matter, he stated that growth projections for this sector, very important in the nation's economic activity, fluctuate between 6 and 10 percent of the gross domestic product. "This probably implies an extraordinary, positive basis for economic reactivation," he pointed out.

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CSO: 3010



## GALLITO CIEGO DAM TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN 4 YEARS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Trujillo, 25 Mar--The Gallito Ciego Dam, whose execution contract was signed today in the Provincial Council of San Pedro de Lloc, is the principal structure in the first step of the Jequetepeque-Zana Project.

This important construction job has been planned in three steps. The first and third as irrigation and electricity generation projects and the second step, definitely agricultural.

The dam is to be built in 48 months and will require an investment of 27,227,000,000 soles, financed by the Peruvian Government through the Public Treasury and by the German Government by means of the KfW Bank with a loan of 130 million German marks, in addition to the contribution of farmers and millers in the Jequetepeque Valley amounting to 3 percent of the total value of production for 30 years.

The following are the most important features of the dam: zoned earth dam with impervious core, fills and slopes, protected by rock fill.

Its maximum height will be 102 meters; length of crest, 782 meters; maximum width at the base, 527 meters; 16 million cubic meters of fill.

The reservoir will have a total capacity of 571 million cubic meters with a normal top water level of 410.3 meters and a useful capacity of 400 million cubic meters, a safety capacity of 86 million cubic meters, in a maximum area of evaporating surface of 15 square kilometers.

The five firms making up the Gallito Ciego Consortium that won the award are:

Ed. Zueblin, Inc. and Weiss E. Freytag, Inc., from Germany, and Jaime Olaechea, Inc., C. Tizon P., Inc. and Villasol Construction Company, Peruvian.

The dam will be located in the lower part of the Jequetepeque Valley and will dam up the river with the same name.

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CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

FOOD IMPORTATION RESTRICTIONS--Paramaribo, Suriname, 18 Apr (CANA)--In an effort to reduce Suriname's high import bill, government has placed restrictions on the importation of a number of food items, according to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, which looks after the country's trade. The importation of chicken, duck, turkey, jams and jellies, rice, rice products, aromatic syrup and concentrates, except for industrial purposes and use by diabetics, and other grades of meat, except hassar and smoked herring, will be prohibited. The ministry also announced that fresh, frozen and cooled fruit as well as sateh sticks, a type of Javanese food, will be imported only on the basis of a quota system. It added that licences which had been granted before 7 April for the importation of goods will be honored by government. Suriname, which is basically an agricultural country, imports 60 percent of the food the population consumes. The ministry said that in addition to reducing the country's import bill the restrictions are aimed at stimulating local production. The government said its decision was taken after consultation with the Suriname Chamber of Commerce and the Suriname Manufacturers' Association, which represent the business community in the country. [Text] [FL201313 Bridgetown CANA in English 1954 GMT 19 Apr 81]

CSO: 3020/89

GALLUP POLL FINDS AD SEEN AS LEADING PARTY

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Feb 81 Sec 2 p 1

[Article by Carlos Romero F.]

[Text] More than 64 percent of the inhabitants of the metropolitan area do not agree with the presidential candidacies of former heads of state Romulo Betancourt and Rafael Caldera, according to the most recent Gallup poll.

The public opinion poll was conducted by the Gallup Institute of Venezuela between 13-17 February in the Caracas metropolitan area.

As seen by 50.4 percent of those polled, if the presidential elections were to be held now, AD [Democratic Action] would be the winning party; 11.5 percent think the COPEI [Social Christian Party] would be victorious; and 7.1 percent feel the left would win.

The "intervening" of the Sucre State section of the COPEI by the latter's National Committee is seen by 17.1 percent as a maneuver favoring the "Calderista" faction.

Details of the poll are as follows:

Flash Poll

Geographical coverage: Caracas metropolitan area.

Population: Inhabitants 17 years of age and over.

Field work dates: 13-17 February 1981.

Report of findings date: 18 February 1981.

Total questionnaires: 350.

Sampling: Multistage stratification.

Characteristics of sampling:

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male	48.8
Female	51.2
Total	100.0

<u>Age</u>	<u>Percent</u>
18-22 years	25.4
23-29 "	20.2
30-49 "	37.3
50 or more	17.1
Total	100.0

<u>Socioeconomic Level</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Class A	6.7
Class B	46.8
Class C	36.3
Class D	10.2
Total	100.0

<u>Education</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Primary	51.6
Secondary	34.1
Higher	14.3
Total	100.0

1. With the presidential elections 3 years away, do you feel it is timely (a good time) or premature (too early) to bring forth presidential candidacies?

	<u>Percent</u>
Timely	17.1
Premature	78.6
No opinion/no response	4.3
	100.0

2. Why?

<u>Timely</u>	<u>Percent</u>
More time to select or know the candidates better.....	7.9
Criticism of current political and economic situation.....	3.6
Other responses.....	4.4
No opinion/no response.....	1.2
Irrelevant.....	82.9
Total.....	100.0

3. Why?

<u>Premature</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Too much time--too long before election year.....	18.75
Concerned only regarding political power--not thinking of nation's interests.....	7.5
Too many more important problems to resolve.....	18.7
Enough reasonable time has not gone by to judge this president's performance--president still too new.....	15.9
Other responses.....	15.9
No opinion/no response.....	1.9
Irrelevant.....	<u>21.4</u>
Total .....	100.0

4. The Basic Voting Law provides that the election campaign must not begin prior to 8 months before the election. Do you think that at this moment this provision is being complied with or do you think it is not being complied with?

	<u>Percent</u>
Yes.....	11.5
No.....	83.3
No opinion/no response...	<u>5.2</u>
Total.....	100.0

5. One and one half years after being elected, Sucre's COPEI section was "intervened" by the COPEI National Committee. Do you think the COPEI National Committee did right or did wrong to "intervene" the Sucre section?

	<u>Percent</u>
Did right.....	13.5
Did wrong.....	22.6
No opinion/no response...	<u>63.9</u>
Total.....	100.0

6. Why?

<u>Did Right</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Discrepancies--poor performance--if performance is poor, "intervening" is necessary .....	4.0
In the party's interest--in the interest of COPEI.....	3.2
Other responses.....	4.4
No opinion/no response.....	1.9
Irrelevant.....	<u>86.5</u>
Total.....	100.0

7. Why?

<u>Did Wrong</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unjustified--was disgraceful--arbitrary.....	3.6
A quarrel within the COPEI membership--its own internal affair..	2.0
Antidemocratic--an attempt against democracy.....	4.4
Other responses.....	8.7
No opinion/no response.....	3.9
Irrelevant.....	<u>77.4</u>
Total.....	100.0

8. This "intervention" caused a polemic within the COPEI party. Do you think this problem should be submitted to the Supreme Electoral Board or that it should be resolved internally?

	<u>Percent</u>
Supreme Electoral Board...	19.0
Internally.....	51.2
No opinion/no response....	<u>29.8</u>
Total.....	100.0

9. In your opinion, which of these were the reason for this "intervention"?

	<u>Percent</u>
Legal reasons.....	4.8
Maneuver favoring the "Calderista" faction.....	17.1
Maneuver favoring the "Herrero-Pedropablista" faction.....	2.8
Other responses.....	5.2
Not acquainted with situation.....	<u>70.1</u>
Total.....	100.0

10. Do you think the former presidents of the Republic are taking part too much in the internal struggles of the political parties, do you think they are taking a normal part in them, or do you think they are taking very little part in them?

	<u>Percent</u>
Too much.....	57.5
Normal.....	28.2
Very little.....	8.3
Do not know.....	<u>6.0</u>
Total.....	100.0



11. Why?

<u>Too Much</u>	<u>Percent</u>
They do not give younger people a chance--they do not allow new options.....	8.3
They want to be in power again--they do not want to lose control--they still feel they are presidents.....	8.3
They should retire--they have fulfilled their role.....	3.6
They are permanently involved in political struggles--always involved in struggles within their parties--they "intervene".....	13.1
Other responses.....	20.2
No opinion/no response.....	4.0
Irrelevant.....	<u>42.5</u>
Total.....	100.0

12. Why?

<u>Normal</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Their duty as former presidents--they must take part.....	5.2
Their right to take part in their own party's activities--their right to fight for their parties.....	11.1
Other responses.....	8.7
No opinion/no response.....	3.2
Irrelevant.....	<u>71.8</u>
Total.....	100.0

13. Do you think former presidents of the Republic should stay out of their party's internal struggles?

	<u>Percent</u>
Yes.....	43.7
No.....	52.7
No opinion/no response..	<u>3.6</u>
Total.....	100.0

14. Recently, Romulo Betancourt was proposed as a candidate. Former President Rafael Caldera also seems a likely candidate in the next elections. What is your response to former presidents being candidates again: do you agree or not agree?

	<u>Percent</u>
Agree.....	34.1
Do not agree.....	64.3
No opinion/no response..	<u>1.6</u>
Total.....	100.0

15. Which political party do you like the most: COPEI, AD, MAS [Movement for Socialism], or other parties?

	<u>Percent</u>
COPEI.....	21.4
AD.....	24.6
MAS.....	10.3
Others.....	6.0
None.....	34.1
No opinion/no response..	<u>3.6</u>
Total.....	100.0

16. Do you know of the appeal made by the governing party COPEI and of the agreement between the government and the opposition and between the political parties?

	<u>Percent</u>
Yes.....	29.4
No.....	64.3
No opinion/no response..	<u>6.3</u>
Total.....	100.0

17. To all:

In your opinion, to what interest does this appeal to unity respond?

	<u>Percent</u>
National interest.....	25.0
Party interest.....	54.4
No opinion/no response..	<u>20.6</u>
Total.....	100.0

18. Taking into account the internal situation in COPEI, do you think the appeal to national unity is sincere or do you think it is not sincere?

	<u>Percent</u>
Sincere.....	27.8
Not sincere.....	55.6
No opinion/no response..	<u>16.6</u>
Total.....	100.0

19. If the elections for president of the Republic were to be held at this very moment, which political party do you think would win them?

	<u>Percent</u>
COPEI.....	11.5
AD.....	50.4
Left.....	7.1
Others.....	4.0
No opinion/no response..	<u>27.0</u>
Total.....	100.0

## 'EL UNIVERSAL' POLL FINDS MILD DISCONTENT WITH HERRERA

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Mar 81 Sec 2 p 1

[Report on poll conducted by EL UNIVERSAL, taken by Alirio Bolivar, Ramon Blanco Ascanio and Gilberto Carreno: "Government's Image After 2 Years Saved by 'Union Plan'"]

[Text] After the present government's 2 years in office, public opinion in Caracas rates its performance as "fairly good," although a high percentage considers it "bad" and a smaller proportion "good."

A Gallup poll carried out by a team of EL UNIVERSAL reporters in various parts of the city and based on a total of 184 persons interviewed showed that: 67 persons (36.4 percent) consider the COPEI [Social Christian Party] government's performance has been "fairly good"; 61 persons (33.2 percent) think it has been bad; 32 persons (17.4 percent) abstained; and 24 (13 percent) rate it as "good."

The poll centered basically on the question: "After 2 years in office, do you consider that this government's performance has been good, fairly good or bad?" A large majority, whose opinions were not tabulated, complained of the high cost of living, and another expressed great satisfaction with the police operation being carried out under the name "Union Plan." Those who addressed these aspects made clear their desires that the government take up energetically the cost of living problem, and also that it keep up its fight against crime in the same way it has been doing so recently.

The sampling was drawn from the following sectors: Mercado Periferico de Catia, Avenida Principal de El Cementerio, Plaza Bolivar, Universidad Central de Venezuela and Boulevard de Sabana Grande.

## Mercado Periferico de Catia

Good	Bad	Fairly Good	Abstained	Total
9	8	14	8	39

## Plaza Bolivar

2	20	16	1	39
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Universidad Central de Venezuela				
Good	Bad	Fairly Good	Abstained	Total
2	22	17	20	61

Avenida Principal de El Cementerio				
8	6	13	1	28

Boulevard Sabana Grande				
3	5	7	2	17

Results of Poll				
Good	Bad	Fairly Good	Abstained	Total
24	61	67	32	184

(Percentages)				
13	33.2	36.4	17.4	100

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CSO: 3010

COUNTRY SECTION

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

DENTAL TEAM IN GRENADA--A five-member Venezuelan dental team is now in Grenada. The team will visit dental clinics throughout the country. The dentists saw patients this afternoon and are expected to be in St Georges and St Davids tomorrow. The team arrived in the island over the weekend and will be here for 1 week. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 14 Apr 81]

CSO: 3010/1199

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

May 5, 1981

D.S.